SOUTH CAROLINA SUFFRAGE.

WHERE 17,000 COLORED VOTES WERE LOST. MOW EX-CONGRESSMAN MACKEY WAS DEFEATED IN THE 11d DISTRICT-THE DISAPPRARANCE OF OVER 9,000 REPUBLICAN VOTES IN THE HID

DISTRICT. Ex-Congressman Mackey's statements as to the manner in which he was defeated in the Hd Congressional District of South Caroare fully sustained by the official report of the vote. In Charleston County, where the "kiss-joke" tickets were most freely used, and where thousands of colored people were arbitrarily refused the right of suffrage, the vote is published as follows: M. P. O'Connor (Dem.), 14,-245; E. W. M. Mackey (Rep.), 9,090; O'Cannor's majority, 5,155. These figures, if they correctly represented the actual vote of the county, would indicate that the Republicans have lost 5,996 votes since 1876, and that during the same period Mr. O'Connor has risen in public favor to the extent of about 5,436 votes. In 1870 more than two-thirds of the population of the county was composed of colored people, the number of the negroes exceeding that of the whites by 32,399. Two years ago the Republicans had majorities ranging from 6,223 for Governor to 6,308 for President. Besides charging the Democrats with turning colored voters away from the polls and filling the ballot-boxes with tissue-paper tickets, Mr. Mackey says they were careful to draw out only Republican tickets when the boxes were found to contain more ballots than the number of registered voters. As an excess was found at twenty of the thirty-two polls an the county, this practice must have resulted in a very heavy loss to the Republicans.

Mr. Mackey says the ballot-boxes in Clarendon County were also stuffed with tissue-paper tickets, and the reported figures do not disprove his charge. This county-where the negroes outnumbered the whites more than two to one in 1870-gave President Hayes 469 majority, and Governor Chamberlain 445 majority two years ago. The Democratic majority of 715 this year is obtained by reporting 2,181 votes for Mr. O'Connor, and 1,466 for Mr. Mackey-a Republican loss of 438 votes, and a Democratic gain of 756 since 1876.

In 1876 the Republican majorities in Orangeburg County-where the Democrats are now using the State courts for the persecution of the men who had the courage to denounce the "South Carolina plan" -ranged from 1,599 for Governor to 1,651 for President. These were by no means excessive majorities, when it is remembered that in 1870 the county contained 11,156 negroes and only 5,709 whites. The official report this year gives Mr. O'Connor 4,142 votes and Mr. Mackey 2,626, as against 2,835 Democratic and 4,486 Republican votes for President in 1876-a Republican loss of 1,860 votes and a Democratic gain of 1,307. The reported vote for the entire district gives

O'Connor 20,568 votes and Mackey 13,182 -a Republican less of 8,203 and a Democratic gain of 4,497 in two years, comparison being made with the Congressional vote in 1876. OVER NINE THOUSAND REPUBLICAN VOTES LOST IN

THE HID DISTRICT.

In several of the counties of the IIId Congressional District the Republicans did not contest the election very vigorously, and a falling off in their vote was not unexpected. But in several of the counties the reported results will be looked upon with considerable surprise. The official report for the entire district gives D. Wyatt Aiken (Dem.) 24,533 votes, and J. F. Ensor (Rep.) 6,348. In 1876 Colonel Aiken had 21,479 and L. Cass Carpenter (Rep.) 15,553 votes, the figures reported from the buildozed" county being included in each case. The apparent increase in the Democratic vote since 1876 is 3.054, and the Republican loss 9,205. The heaviest Republican loss (3,709 votes) is reported from Abbeville County, Colonel Aiken's home, and the largest Democratic gain (2,217 votes) from Richland County, in which the State capital is situated. In Abbeville County nearly two-thirds of the in-

habitants are colored. Four years ago Governor Chamberlain (Rep.) had a majority of 1,715, apparontly receiving nearly, if not quite, the entire colored vote. In 1876, when the rifle clubs were active, the following Democratic majorities were reported: Governor, 183; President, 92; Congressman, 71. This year Congressman Aiken's majority has been increased from 71 to 5,848. That is to say, 3 votes have been counted for Mr. Eusor and 5,851 for Colonel Aiken-a Republican loss of 3,709 votes, and a Democratic gain of 2,047 in two years, comparison being made with the vote for President in 1876.

In Anderson County-where the whites outnumbered the negroes by 4,863 in 1870—the Democratic majority has been increased, but the vote has fallen In 1876 the Democratic insjorities range 2,795 for President to 3,031 for Governor, This year the majority is reported at 3,107, Colonel Arken having 3,416 votes, and Mr. Ensor 309-a Republican loss of 899, and a Democratic loss of 587 on the vote for President in 1876. A small part of the Republican loss, perhaps, may be found in the 138 scattering votes reported.

Two years ago the Returning Board threw out the vote of Laurens County because of great violence, fraud and intimidation, but the vote was finally counted by order of the State Supreme Court. The reported vote gave the Democrats ma jorities ranging from 1,093 for President to 1,112 for Governor, as against a Republican majority of 1.077 for Governor Chamberlain in 1877, although about four-sevenths of the inhabitants are colored. The report this year gives Colonel Aiken 3,016 votes and Mr. Enser 1,880-a Republican gain of 76 votes and a Democratic gain of 100. This increase in the vote of both parties in an "off" year was entirely unlooked for, and it may be due in part to a desire to have the figures compare well with the returns which the Returning Board of 1876 counted

mly at the order of the Supreme Court. In Lexington County, where the whites outnumber the negroes nearly two to one, the Republican vote of 1,297 for President in 1876 has disappeared entirely. It does not appear as a part of the Democratic vote (1,437), for Colonel Aiken has 692 votes less than were given to Governor Hampton in 1876. The result is a Democratic majority of 1,437, as against Democratic majorities ranging from 708 for President to 873 for Governor in 1876.

Nearly two-thirds of the inhabitants of Newberry County (which gave Governor Chamberlain 1,705 majority in 1874) are colored. In 1876 the Republican majorities ranged from 565 for Governor to 724 for President. Colonel Aiken is now tredited with 3.118 votes, and Mr. Ensor with 2 122-a Republican loss of 722 and a Democratic

gain of 998 on the Presidential vote of 1876. Oconee and Pickens are strong white counties Eight years ago there were only 2,422 negroes to \$.114 whites in Oconce; in Pickens the whites outnumbered the negroes by more than three to one. The Democrats have gen erally had large majorities in these counties, except in 1872, when Pickens gave Republican majorities ranging from 85 for President to 226 for Governor, on a very light vote. In 1876 the Democratic majorities in Oconee ranged from 1,539 for Congressman to 1,560 for President; in Pickens they varied from 1,571 for President and Congressman to 1,596 for Governor. This year Oconee reports 1,607 Democratic and 216 Revotes-a Republican loss of 322 votes and a Democratic loss of 491, comparison being made with the Presidential vote of 1876. In Pickens the Democrats have lost 505 votes and the Republicans 388, as compared with the Presidential vote in 1876; the vote being reported at 1,489 for Aiken and 35 for Easor.

Richland County, the seat of the State capital, reports 4,599 votes for Colonel Aiken and 1,783 for Mr. Ensor-a Republican loss of 2,121 and a ocratic gain of 2,217 votes since 1876. About two-thirds of the inhabitants of this county are colored. Two years ago the county gave Republican majorities ranging from 1,422 for Governor to 1.522 for President-the vote for President being: Republican, 3,904; Democratic, 2,382.

JUDGE PRATT'S STABLE BURNED. Judge Calvin E. Pratt, of the Supreme Court, Second Judicial District, resides in Pacific-st., between Brooklyn and Koneston-aves. Brooklyn. On Saturday morning his stable, which is situated on Atlanticave., in the rear of his house, was found to be on fire.

The fire communicated to the adjoining stable of William Sharp, but was extinguished. Judge Pratt's loss is \$2,500, and Mr. Sharp's \$1,000.

FAILURE OF TWO OLD FIRMS.

OLYPHANT & CO.'S SUSPENSION. HISTORY OF THE WELL-KNOWN CHINA HOUSE FOR HALF A CENTURY-DETAILS OF THE LIABILI-TIES-ASSIGNMENT OF HUNT & DUSENBURY,

THE ASTOR HOUSE HATTERS. The assignment of the old established house of Olyphant & Co. was announced late on Saturday, and caused much excitement. The suspension was freely discussed by business men, and the real cause of the failure was ascribed to the changed conditions of the China and general Eastern trade in the last few years. The firm of Olyphant & Co. was established in 1827 by David W. C. Olyphant and Charles N. Talbot. For many years the business was confined exclusively to dealing in Chinese silks, mats and teas. It was one of the earliest firms in the China trade, having its principal depot at Canton, then the only Chinese port open to foreigners. The firm afterward established branch houses at Hong Kong and Shanghai, and engaged largely in the Australian and New Zealand business.

A new association, at the send of which was Robert M.

Olyphant, now vice-president of the Delaware and Hadson Canal Company, succeeded the old firm, whose ounders had retired. By its large business this firm was known for many years in almost every part of the world. The retirement of Robert M. Olyphant on ac ount of the division of the China trade again changed the firm. The present company began several years ago o trade on its own account, in addition to its con mission business. In this enterprise it prospered, and at one time was rated as having a capital of \$1,000,000. The firm extended its business to South America, and be gan the importation from Peru of nitrate of soda. It was thus brought into intimate relations with the Peruvian Government, which enjoys a monopoly in the provian Government, which enjoys a monopoly in the pro-duction of the nitrate. In consequence of this intimacy, a contract was made between them, about cichteen months ago, for the importation into Pern of Chinesa cooles. The protection of the cooles was guaranteed by the Government of Pern. Olyphant & Co. at once made extensive preparations toward the fulfilment of its part of the contract. Soveral steamships were char-tered and fitted up for the business. But the scheme failed, owing to the opposition of the Chinese and British Governments. The losses entailed on the firm by this failure are said to be largely the cause of the present suspension.

British Governments. The losses entailed on the firm by this failure are said to be largely the cause of the present suspension.

The assignment is made to Henry M. Olmstead, a retured melant residing at Morristown, N. J. Tae members of the firm are William W. Parkin, George W. Talbot, Hobert Seymour Geary and Talbot Olyphant, of this city; Tobias Pim. of Belfast, Ireland, and John F. Seaman, of Newburg, N. Y. Pim and Seaman were the China managers, and stril hold their positions there. William W. Parkin made an assignment of his individual property to Henry Rogers, and on Thursday last he removed from his house, No. 49 Firth-ave. Several classes of creditors are made by the assignment, pr-firence being given in the order in which they are named. In the first-class are Drexel, Morgan & Co., who are to receive the from assets, in advance of all other creditors, payment for calms they may have unsecured by collateral or other property is their possession. The Government of Peru is toe second preferred creditor. The amounts in both cases are not given. Twelve notice are next preferred, as follows: Two notes made by Harvey D. Winson, theorsel by Olyphant & Co., and now held by Forbes, Fortes & Co., of London—one for \$6,000, the other for \$6,250 40, and; four possissory notes made by Olyphant & Co., and discounted by Henry M. Taber—one for \$7,500, due December 9, 1878; one for \$9,000, due February 12, 1879; one for \$6,250, due Marca 4, 1879; a note of Olyphant & Co. for \$10,000, indersed by Charles Ensian and discounted by the Second National Bank of Cleveira, d. Onto. due December 10, 1878; four notes made by William H. Wisner., adorsed by Olyppant & Co. and discounted by the National Bank of the Republic, of this city—at due the manage, and amounting to \$15,000; a note for \$3,500. made August 19 by Olyphan, & Co. to D. Leydig Sayuan, due December 22. 1878. The asst debts preferred are on drafts drawn by H. Alkinson, of Lama, Peru, as to low: On A. Rau, distance of the 1879, for \$2,500; Lendewsig & Co., due February 7, 1879, for \$2,500; Lendewsig & Co., due February 8, 1879, for \$2,500; Rolling & Appenda de February 10, 1879, for \$7,974 1; Fraick, Murphy & Co., due February 10, 1879, for \$7,974 1; Fraick, Murphy & Co., due February 22, 1879, for \$2,000, and two drafts on Z. M. Mundoza, and due February 22, 1879, for \$2,000 and two drafts on Z. N. Mundoza, and due February 22, 1879, for \$2,000 and two drafts on Z. N. Mundoza, and due February 22, 1879, for \$2,000. The greater part of this sum fails due this month and next. The total mabilities and assets of the firm will not be known until reports are received from China, Australia, New-Zusana and Penu, where the firm has branches or correspondents. Hunt & Dusembury, the Astof House hatters, made an assingulated to Gibbat Calming on Saturday. The firm was as abolished forcy years ago, under the name of Leoty & Co., anortly after the hotel was built. The business has occal calried on in the same place since. Among the chanomers during the last forty years were Daniel Weissen and Thurlow Weed. The insbittes are estimated at \$35,000.

RICH JEWALRY AND ORNAMENTS.

THE ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY OF THEODORE B. STARR & CO.

A large assortment of Christmas novelties is found in the rooms of Theodore B. Starr & Co. The articles shown are particularly noticeable for unique design. Etruscan gold has become very fashionable, and the fluest work in imitation of the Geneva styles is shown. Some of the most elaborate sets of diamonds have a silver setting which adds greatly to the brilhancy of the stones. A new ornament is a pin which can be worn as a brooch, or a hair-pin. The most popular stones with diamonds are pearls and turquoise. The latter are much used with Etruscan gold. Perhaps one of the handsomest sets of jewelry is one of diamonds above which are two diamonds; the pin is a large round pearl, set with two rows of diamonds. A special novelty in pins, that can be either worn in the hair or as a broom, is one which represents a butterfly, the body in emeralism and the wings of Etruscan Hagree work, set in diamonds and rubles. Ladies' lace pins, which are very much worn, are found in odd design. One is a long gold bar with a solid pearl at the end and in the centre a three-leaf clover. In cach leaf is sink a turquoise currounded with diamonds. Another beautiful one consists of a bar of five pearls spranted by dramonds. These pearls are whits, rray, black, rose and bronze. These stones are rare, and show to great adventage in contrast with the diamonds.

An Erruscan locast has in the centre a fing in relief set with a furquoise between a diamond and a ruby. Swinging in the ring is a dove of Etruscan gold. Another Etruscan locast is set with India palmetto, the centre of which is diamonds and the sprays fine filingree work of gold. A flue pince of the same work is a pin waitch represents a muss roosebud and leaves.

The demand for goldlemen's old scarf-pins has produced scone queer designs. The classical student as well as the sport-are man can surely suit his fancy in this collection. Among the nandsomest pins one represents a Grectian etroil ; another us a sen-shell, with a tiny pearl in one corner, beside which is a leaf of green gold. There are trees a rumaing horse, the nails being of rose diamonds; the second that of a trotting horse, which the and pearls. The earrings consist of a pear-shaped pearl,

are three which seem to belong together. The first is the shoe of a running horse, the nails being of rose diamonds; the second that of a trotting horse, while the lost is that of the working horse, crossed by a platina bit. A pin of rock crystal has painted on it a four-in-hand concer. In bangles or rings there are analsome designs in the old styles. A noticeable bange ring is of red gold, notding is at mouth a pair from which hang five diamonds. A fine ring has a tourmaine stone set in diamonds. A rustle ring has in the centre an hypical bearing a diamond a dew drop. A plain gold ring has in the centre a marguerite of delicate Etruscan work. The spiral bracelets are very much worn, and some reach to the elbow.

Broizes, statuary, plaques and other works of art primarest these rooms and are arranged with great taste. A beautiful clock represents the Bacchus vase. The face of the clock is in the mouth of the vase, and a statuette of Baccaus surrooms the whole. At the base of the clock descattered branches of vine, and a fambourine. Of the silverware of this establishment all that need be aid in the praise is that the Gorham Manufacturing lompany furnishes it.

HUNTER APPARENTLY DOOMED.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 8 .- The Court of Errors and Appeals was crowded yesterday morning to bear the opinion of the Court on the question of setting aside the judgment of the Camden Court in the case of Hunter, who was convicted and sentenced to be hanged or the murder of John M. Armstrong. The opinion, which was read by the Chief-Justice, was a careful review of all the exceptions taken by the counsel for the prisoner. On the question of jurisdiction the Court was particularly emphatic. The decision affirms the judgent of the Court of the County of Camden. The execution of Hunter is et down for the 10th day of January. The only hope left is a commutation of the scatence of eath to imprisenment for life, and that is very remote all where Husser is confined, directing that the usual procautions be taken, as in the case of all condemned arminels. The Court of Pardons was an session yesterday, but adjourned sine die, without taking any action in the Hunter case. It is said there was no time to prepare a petition and act the case properly before the Court, and that a special term will now be necessary if an application for communities of succession in the line of the court of the cou plication for commutation of sentence is to be made Since the decision there is lattle hope that such an appli-cation would be favorably entertained.

A GROWING SILVER REGION.

LEADVILLE, Col., Dec. 8 .- The silver product in this camp exceeds the expectations of the mos sanguine. New discoveries are reported daily. The product of the leading mines has increased 50 per cent within the past two weeks. Two thousand tons, yielding 20,000 ounces of silver, were delivered last week, and 3,000 tons, high grade, are awaiting transportation. Leading ore buyers estimate the net product for the year of this camp at upwards of \$3.00,000. A suit, which will probably prove one of the heaviest in the commany, has been instituted—the New Discovery against the Little Chief Mmes—under the law that a vein can be followed across its side lines.

MR. VANDERBILT TRYING TO BUY A NEW ROAD ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 8 .- Persons in this city who held \$1.200,000 of bonds of the Chicago and Lake Huron Railroad pending litigation, pronouce a dispatch received from Detroit yesterday, that Vanderbilt had

secured control of the Eastern Division of that road by the purchase of the bonds, premeture. They say the negotiations for them are yet pending.

A NEW SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

THE HEALTH OF THE HOUSES OF THE MEMBERS THE OBJECT OF THE OBGANIZATION.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 6.-Several eminent gentlemen interested in the welfare of Newport as a summer resort have recently organized a sanitary protection association, the objects of which are identical with those of the society recently found so successful in Edinburgh, This is the first of the kind, so far as known. which has ever been established in America. The president is Mr. Samuel Powel, formerly a Piniadelphian, who has given the matter a great deal of attention. Among the other officers of the association are the rectors of two of the leading churches, together with Mr. Francis Brinley, who was at one time Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and Francis H. Rankin, M. D., late assistant sanitary inspector of New-York City. An association of this kind has long been needed. A moderate fee is charged for each member, and they are entitled to the following privileges:

First-An immediate report by the inspecting engineer of the a-sociation on the sunitary condition of one dwelling or property, with specific recommendations, if necessary, as to the improvement of drainage, water supply and ventilation, and a report upon the water by the analyst.

Second-An annual inspection of his premises, with a report as to their sanitary condition and an annual test

Third-Occasional supplementary inspection and adwhich be a subscriber.

Fourth—Each memoer by the annual payment secures the above-named privileges in respect of one dwelling or property occupied or designated by him. Should the members be interested in two or more dwelling or properties, as owner to compant, they may secure can be a controlled to the controlled of the controlled o

members be interested in two or more dwellings or properties, as owner or occupant, they may secure equal priviteers in respect to them all by paying the annual subscription in repect of each.

Fitth—A report will be obtainable on payment of a special fee on any dwellings or property, or plans of the same, which any one may wish to more or purchase; and this will be considered hereafter by persons desiring to are a cottage for the season, as being vitally important and the real state agents will find it impossible to rent Summer houses without having a "crean bill of health" to show the person who may be in quest of a "Newport cottage."

heatin" to snow the person who may os in quest of a "Newport cottage."

Sixth—Report by the officers of the association as to the sanitary condition of any dwelling or properties of the very poor on payment of a moderate fee.

Seventh—A report, without fee, upon the sanitary condition of any public building, as caured, school-house or piace of public resort, within the city limits.

Eighth—A vote in the election of the council or executive committee who manage the affairs of the association. Only three porsons are to be paid for their services, these being a consulting and an inspecting engineer and a chemical analyst, an experts.

PEARL PEN-KNIVES FOR SUPERVISORS.

RUNNING A STATIONERY STORE WITH COUNTY PUNDS-HONESTY RECOMMENDED.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. KINGSTON, Dec. 6 .- The Board of Supervisors of this county, who have been in session here for some weeks past, adjourned last Saturday in a grand burst of economy. On the evening previous to ad journment, during a discussion on appropriations, a prominent member was charged with purchasing sta tionery for his own personal use on the credit of the county. This was promptly refuted, and a stormy altercation ensued, resulting in an exposure of the entire Board, and the manner in which they were accustomed Board, and the manner in which they were accustomed to serve the public intercals. It appeared that for several years past it has been the custom in this county for the clerk of the Board to present (b) each member with a four-dollar pocket-knite, a dozen pencits, and an elegant gold pen and holder. Each member accepted them without a mutmur, startonery included, dithough several having been members of former Boards had received the same at each annual session. Novody had any time to inquire where the generous clerk obtained these little memeutoes, or who paid for them, until this year, when a respected supervisor of this city refused the articles on the ground teat they were a charge on the county which ought not to be required to pay for such unnecessary articles. Twenty-six pear-bandled knives and gold pens and holders have been furnished this year at a cost of \$208, and the stationery bills amount to \$2,500. During furtieen days, note paper, knives, penson at a cest of \$2.98, and the satisfier paper, knives, p.
cils. pens. \$4 distors, coormous quantities of legal c
paper at \$8 per ream, etc., had cost \$411. It may
of interest to state here that this is a bemocratic Bon
17 to 8. A committee and been appointed to investig
the whole matter, extending over the past flyo years.

ART POTTERY AT MACY'S.

In addition to the almost endless variety of rooms and departments with which visitors are familiar at R. H. Macy & Co.'s, there has been added recently a department of art pottery. These rooms are directly over the china show rooms, and are reached by stairs leading from these rooms. The first thought on entering the four rooms is one of surprise at the size and variety of the collection. The rooms are handsomely furnished, and a few fine paintings and many beautiful furnished, and a few fine paintings and many beautiful pluques adorn the walls. Several of the latter, which attract much attention, are comamented with the ploitures of celebrared English setters. At one end of the rooms are two statues, representing Night and Morning, in Parita marine, by Copeland. There are also a number of choice places of Greefan faience, reproduced by Swiss posasants, who mint and prepare the pleaces in the most primitive manner. The specimens of Havinard's faience are selected with great taste. Marked peculiarrities of these pieces are the originality of design and vividuess of color. Raise vases of Dreaden ohn, and the attractive wares of Gien, St. Clement, Longwy and other places, complete a collection which is well worth examination.

The toy departments the unchanged of the unchanged playthlugs which are now produced by great variety and perfection. The three windows on Fourteenth at, attract crowds of passers by. One represents a parior in fashionable doll iffe, filled up with mirrors, isce-curtained windows, plane, etc., in which a ball is being given. There are doll centiemen and doll indies of all larges, dancing, flirting and playing the lades of all ages, dancing, flirting and playing the production of the next window seems to be a scene in Arcadia. iadies of all ages, dancing, flirting and playing the piano. The next window seems to be a scene in Arcadia. At one side a pionic party is partiaking of a limits apread on a rock; at the other side is a ionic from which is dies and gentiomen issue; in the centre is the rather inconginuous for ture of a "protty girl miking her cow." The background to this scene is a network of leafy vines. Then ext window represents a fashionable race-course. There is the grand-stand, crowded with indice and gentioned, the judges' stand, the cub-house, with the tally-ho esach drawn up in irout, and the troop of flyers in fair swing toward the home-stretch.

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE ELECTRIC LIGHT

An electric lamp was displayed for several evenings last week in Fourteenth-at., near Sixth-ave. The light is furnished by the Hockhausen machine, manufactured by Arnaud & Hockbauser of this city. The lamp is suspended on a level with the third story windows, directly over the centre of the street, and the light renders every object for a considerable distance as distinct as by daylight. In its brightness the gas lets

of Macy & Co. and recently that they had niaced the light in the street for the purpose of experiment. He expressed himself satisfied with it, and intends to light his store in the same way. The expense, including the wages of the engineer, the cost of the ocal, and the carbon pencies, is about \$1.50 each night, the light being displayed for six hours.

The engine is placed about 300 feet from the lamp. The electricity is conducted to the carbon by a copper wire three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. The carbons are a trifle larger than an ordinary leadpencit and about ten inches in length, coated with copper. The distance between them is regulated by close-work as the carbons are consmood. The light furnished is of 9,000-candle power.

Mr. Valenthe stated that the cost of an engine, electric regulated by elect-work as the carbons are con-sumed. The light furnished is of 9,000-candic power, Mr. Valentine stated that the cost of an engine, electric machine and lamps for twouty lights, the number he ex-pects to use, is \$5,000. The excess of running that number of lights would only exceed the expense of one by the cost of the carbons, which is about 1 cent an

VIRGINIA DEBATES.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 8 .- The Joint Comittee of the General Assembly, appointed to inquire into the true status of the present session, reported to both houses yesterday, recommending the adoption of a resolution, that this is the legal and Constitutional session, and that it is inexpedient to legislate further on the subject. The matter was discussed in the Senate

until the adjournment without action.

In the House the joint resolution for a joint committee to inquire into the recent action of United States District Judge Evez, for alleged marrismon of State Court inrisdiction, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations after a long and animated debate, not two-thirds voting to suspend the rules in order to set at once. A resolution requesting the Governor to invite the after neys for foreign bondholders to visit Elemont to confer on the subject of the public dobt was also discussed at length, and finally referred to the Finance Committee.

FOUR WHOLE BLOCKS BURNED.

MERIDEN, Miss., Dec. 8 .- An extensive fire at Macon, Miss., on Tnesday night, destroyed four squares, comprising the entire business portion of the own. The loss is about \$250,000; insurance, about \$100,

" Are you the saleswoman of whom I bought "Are you the saleswoman of whom I bought this handsershief yesternay!" saked a purchaseer at one of our dry goods stores. "I am the saleshidy who surveil you, undam," responded the reduced Empress in banged hair, long watch chain and ringed fingers, who presided at the counter. "Weil," said the customer, "I will take a dozen more, and as I wish get them to my washer and y at once I will get you to send them to my darringe around the corner. My coach-gentieman cannot get to the door loss for the cart of the ash-gentieman,"—[Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The proverbial wit of the Irish jarvey is oftentimes mixed with an undercurrent of storn reality that is as touching as it is eloquent. Driving through Sackville-st. Dublin, the other day on an outside car, the wretened appearance of the horse suddenly struck me. I said: "Pat, you ought to be taken up for cruelty to animals, driving such an old screw as that," "Be gor, sur," was the quick reply, "if I didn't dhrive that, Pd be taken up for cruelty to a wife and six children."—[London World.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE DOCK DEPARTMENT. INQUIRY IN REGARD TO ITS INDEPENDENCE-WHAT COMMISSIONER VANDERPOEL AND WILLIAM H. WEBB SAY.

Several members of the Council of Political

ment, in its present relations to the City Government,

department. The committee's opinion was that the in-

by the charter of 1873, and that the Commissioners are

Estimate and Apportionment, and to obtain this money

Dock Commissioner Vanderpoel said on Saturday that the only article of the charter of 1873 relating to the

RUMORS ABOUT STEWART'S BODY.

THE STORY THAT IS TOLD BY THE MANUFACTURERS

the arrest of at least four of the robbers, by which sev-

eral papers of this city were deinded, led to the demand

on the part of the editors of some of them for the authority of the reporters for their statements. They

unhesitatingly gave the names of Judge Hilton, As-

sistant District-Attorney Horsee Russell and Inspector

Dilks as those of their informants. On Saturday last

one of these reporters, conspicuous in furnishing the

false reports alluded to, publicly refterated the state-

ment and added in detail, still giving Judge Hilton as authority, that the body of Mr. Stewart was found four

reeks ago, and that it was now secreted by the agents of Judge Hilton. He claimed that it was removed from St. Mark's Churchyard at 17 minutes after 3 o'clock, on

the morning of the day the robbery was discovered, and

that it took the robbers, tive in number, precisely one

hour to accomplish their work. According to als assertious, the body was forced into a canvas sack, the head

and feet meeting. After carrying it out of the grave-

yard, it was deposited in a covered wagon and driven

over to New-Jersey. In a short time thereafter, so this vefacious reporter claims, Judge Hilton was informed

of the hiding-place of the body and the names of the

the robbers had made arrangements to remove the body to a more secure place, Judge Hilton was informed of it

and that he said the detectives not to disturb the men,

but to watch them and to keep a strict guard over the

spot known only to a few confidential friends of Judge

Hilton. He added that Judge Hilton would not deny

A well-known detective, who is in the employ of Judge

Hilton, said on Friday : "I will stake my reputation and

even my life on the truth of the statement that Judge Hillon and his friends mave not any knowledge of Mr. Statement's may, nor have they had since it was stolen from St. Mark's Courchyard."

AN OLD THEORY FROM A NEW SOURCE.

Fo the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: I would beg leave to have a word too say concern

ing the taking of Mr. Stewart's body from its resting-

place in St. Mark's Churchyard. Now to get right down

to the point, does it not seem very strange that there is

not more time and excitement made over it than as here-

tofore ! I really think that Mr. Stewart's body still lies

to that (St Mark's) churchyard, but I don't mean too say

that it is in the same place as it was when removed. I

removed to a more safer spot on account of the attempt

THE EXPORTATION OF HORSES.

ENGLISH DEMAND FOR FINE BLOODED STOCK FOR

COMPANY NOW FORMING IN THIS CITY.

THE SADDLE AND THE RACE-COURSE-A NEW

A company was formed recently in England

or the purpose of importing horses from the United

states and Canada. It bore the name of the British Em

pire Horse Supply Association, and its object was to im-

prove the the stock of horses in Great Britain, and supply

the constantly increasing demand for superior horses

for hunting and racing. The inadequacy of the home

supply of good, sound horses, and the high prices couse.

quent upon this, have been much discussed in England,

d many well-known men of bigh rank toined this cor

pany. The capital stock was #200,000. The work of

ying horses and shipping them was begun in Canada

nd about 400 were sent across the ocean. But the buy

tation of horses from this city was largely carried on at present. One firm sends annually to the West Indica 2,000 horses and mucs. Large numbers of horses have been sent to England and France this year. The steamer

been sent to England and France this year. The steamer Queen, which sailed last Sanurday, carried twenty across to Liverpool, and four others, which Mr. Bishop lacely brought from Mahne, will be sent to the South of France to a breeding stable which will be established there. Mr. Lordlard also sent by this vessel another racer to his brother-in-law. The horses from this country, especially from Kentuczy, have a high reputation in England. They are valued for weight-carrying qualities, in which they are much superfor to the England hunters. At a recent said in Yorkshire, the prices for American saddle-horses ranged from \$500 to \$750. These horses are not in much demand here, and may be ourclassed for com-

horses ranged from \$500 to \$750. These horses are not in much demand here, and may be purchased for comparatively low prices. According to the latest authorities, there are in this country over 9,000,000 horses, while Great Britain has only 2,000,000. Hinnois alone has anore than 1,000,000 horses. That there is a good opertunity for large profits from the exportation and sale of fine animals, if the business is managed with sufficient eare to exclude all in erior stock, is the opinion of the best informed horsemen of this city.

CHARTS OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

The Hydrographic Bureau of the Navy has

ust Issued a set of meteorological charts of the Pacific

Ocean from the equator to latitude 45° north, and from

stens it the first time and moreover I cannot be

JAMES MADISON

have thought over this matter, and I think the body was

New York, Dec. 7, 1878.

these " facts."

FROM A NEW SOURCE.

in the same way as the other departments.

the west coust of America to the meridian of 180° west longitude. They are on the same plan as those published by the Government, and prepared under the supervision of Lieutenaut Maury. They will be furnished in all captains of vessels who will promise to fill up blank forms of journals, also furnished by the Bureau, with

records of the force and direction of the wind, and other matters of interest to navigators. LORD & TAYLOR'S NOVELTIES.

NEW AND BEAUTIPUL CHRISTMAS GOODS. The Broadway house of Lord & Taylor has stready put on its holiday attire and is exhibiting new and novel goods in all its many departments. One of the finest of these, and one of which the firm is justly Reform, a few weeks ago, concluded to consult with the Law Committee in regard to whether the Dock Departproud, is the lace department, which contains many novelties suitable for the season of gifts. One of the latest is a lace and sattu Pompagour called the "Langwas irregular, or whether it was really an independent try Pompadour," after the famous beauty who turned all Euglish heads last season, but was better known as dependence of the Department of Docks was abolished the "Jersey Lity. Another novelty is the silk Russian lace, which is used for searfs and neckerchiefs, and is required to make the yearly estimates to the Board of very soft and pretty, both in appearance and texture. Neckeroble's of sheer linen lawn with Irish point and department provided for three Commissioners instead of five, as formerly. The expenses of the board and the defive, as formerly. The expenses of the board and the department were met by the amendments to the laws of 1871—Chapter 738 of the Laws of 1872—authorizing the City Controller to issue dook bonds of not more than \$3,000,000 annually, and reseemable after thirty years, the money received from their sale to be drawn as required by the Doek Commissioners, upon the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The receipts of the department were paid into the smking fund to redeem the bonds. In 1877 the net receipts were \$219,000, and this year they would be considerably mate. Mr. Vanderpoel adds: "The beard has met opposition because of its independence in appointments. When men have been discharged it was because there was no work, and in employing men, religion or politics have never been considered. Aldermen and politicans generally have arged us repeatedly to put men at work, and when we have declined, because of the lack of work, they seemed to think we could provide work in some way. Others have compassed because we could not employ their friends steadily. Yet the work of the department is mainly general repair, and anything costing over \$1,000 must be contricted for. Senators, Assemblymen and others come here and say, Winat kind of a place is this? Here is a friend of mine who says he has had only three days' work in as many weeks." This attack of the Council of Political Reform locks

very soft and pretty, both in appearance and texture. Neckerchiefs of sheer linen lawn with Irish point and with the softer Breton lace, to be worn; both on the street and in the house, are shown. They are new and will probably be popular, because they are likely to be becoming. In made-up goods there are bows of ribbon and lace; on the dark rich colors block lace is used, and on the paler shades, waite. For instance, a dark, rich cardinal satin ribbon bow is combined with a black Chantility barb; a pale blue bow mas a bouquet of flowers in point-lace mixed in with the loops. There are beitbows of ribbon and silk Valenchennes lace that are very pretty. Shoulder capes of Caantily lace are looped in the back and thed carelessly in the front, and are suitable for home or street west. Duchesse lace still holds a prominent place, and searts and neckerchiefs of it in different designs are shown.

In the hossery department are a number of pairs of silk hose sent from the Paris Exposition. One pair is of cardinal silk, with sides set in of point applique and embrohiered in white silk. Another is of black silk as fine as a cobweb, with the instep of black lace. The sandal lace stocking is one of the staple styles; they are of solid silk, except the instep, which is in the lace design. In fancy silk hose there are the Sootch plands, and the lace designs in all the delicate shades. For holiday presents there are boxes containing only one pair. In this spin silk hose ail the new shades are seen, mulberry and dragon green oeing the newest. The ribed spun silk hose are very heavy, and are much warmer than cotton or merino. The liste-thread goods follow closely the styles in silk, and many have silk stripes. Mounting hosiory is a specialty in this department, and many bardisone goods are shown in it. This house has a large the artical trade, and many have sik stripes. Mouthing lossery is specialty in this department, and many bandsome goods are shown in it. This house has a large theatrical trade, and consequently a large variety of goods is shown suitable for than trade atone. In children's hose there is little variation from the ladies' styles. The "Latayette" and the "Jessica" ribbed bose take the lead. Connected with this department is that containing ladies' suit underwear, which comes in all colors to match the hosiery.

inderwear, which comes in an exercise shown some bosiery.

In the special order department upstairs are shown some exquisitally pretty thims for the little children. A baby cloak of white merico, handsomely emoroidered in white slik, has the flowers set in Duchesse lace; the double cape is edged with white slik and chenille fringe with chenille heading. A write materiase cloak for a three-year-old girl is trimmed with white satin and lace, the tray pointed hood being lined with white stating the sating the state of the parts above to make the great feath loss are above the great feath loss are above the great feath loss are above to m ne tray pointed hood being lined with white sa attie caps of real lace are shown to match these clos The ladies' suit department is filled with imporsnits, and with those manufactured and design the house. Many handsome black sik suits are

WHAT LOCAL POLITICIANS ARE DOING. THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTIONS-ALMOST A COMBAT IN TAMMANY HALL-ANTI-TAMMANY

come here and say, 'What kind of a place is this? Here is a friend of mine who says he has had only three days' work in as many weeks.

"This attack of the Council of Political Reform locks somewhat like the result of the old hostility between Mr. Weob and Mr. Westervelt, when they were prominent ship-builders. Or it may be a little animus felt by Mr. Weob because of a suit pending between him and the Dock Department. About three years ago Mr. Webb was engaced in filling in some of his property between Thirty sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts. North River, without providing a suitable buildhead to prevent the filling from sliding into the river. The Dock Department stopped the work and brought suit against him, and he has felt very bitter towards us ever since. The report of the department for the year ending June 1 will be ready this week to send to the Mayor, and it will include what no orevious report has ever contained. It will give every pier that is rented, the lesses and the amount of rental, so that no one renting a pier can claim that he is baying more or less than the department receives for its property. The next year's report will show that more than \$200,000 oid debts of the department which had remained uncollected for a long time, probably through the favor of Mr. Burnham, have been coilected and accounted for."

Wilham H. Webb stated that this action of the Council which had remained uncollected for a long time, probably through the department was regularly unaer too city Government, and not a distinct department. The Law Committee of the Council which rendered the opinion above alided to was composed of Professor Theorier w. Dwight, Judge James Emott, Henry Day, of Lord, Day & Lord, Henry J. Sender and Edward Fitch. The Law Committee of the Council without the issue of any more "dock bonds," and to instruct the Committee of Estimate and Apportionment and the Committee of Estimate and Apportionment and the The primary elections of the political organiations of this city will be held this month, and for a week the politicians have been busy preparing for them In several of the Republican associations there promises to be a contest between the friends and opponents of the issue of any more "dock bonds," and to instruct the Committee of Estimate and Apportionment and the Commissioners of the Singing Fund in regard to the law. The ties of investigating the powers of the Dock Department, Mr. Webn said, originated with the Council while he was in Europe; therefore the obarge that he was instrumental in the attack was erroneous. It began with the idea of maving West-st, improved rapidly and at moderate cost, and putting an end to the building of stone buildnesses, which were not so durable, while far more expensive than those of wood. Bernard Biglin for the control of these societies. Mr. Biglin is president of the XVIIIth Assembly District Republican Association; but his reflection is strongly opposed. At a meeting of Republican electors of the listrict recently, a committee was appointed to center with the leaders of the association and endeavor to persuade them to displace Mr. Biglin. The same electors met again on Saturdae night, when J. W. Gustau reported that the Committee of Conference had had only a partial success. They had selected as their candidate for president Horace M. Ruggles. The meeting was finally adjourned under an agreement that all the persons who attended it should reassemble to-might and make further preparations for the primary election, which will be held to-morrow night. In the XVIn Assembly District Requible an Association there is also an attempt being made to defeat the candidate for president, who is friendly to Mr. Bigdin.

The fammany Hall Democrats have been busy since election day in the work of party reorganization. While the Committee on Organization was in session on Friday last in the wigwam, a quarrel arose, it is asserted, between Senator Hogan and Police Justice Durfy which nearly endes in blows. Mr. Duffs presented a report on the amount of circulation he had obtained for a certain journal and was astonished to hear Mr. Hogan loudly declare: "This report of several hundred additional subscribers is all nonsense. The subscribers are simply on paper." Thereupon me Justice is represented to have wrathfully replied: "How many subscribers has with the leaders of the association and endeavor to per-OF SENSATIONAL STORIES-AN OLD THEORY The non-confirmation after three weeks' delay, of the reported finding of Mr. Stewart's body and

journal and was astonished to bear Mr. Hogen found declare: "This report of several hundred additional subscribers is all nonsense. The subscribers are simply on paper." Thereupon the Justice is represented to mave wrathfully replied: "How many subscribers has the honorable Senator procured? Not one." The Senator Hogen, according to the report, caking said to Judge Duffy: "You are a liar, sir." The two then rushed toward each other, but cellision and combat were prevented by their triends.

The Executive Committee of the Irving Hall Democracy met on saturday night to consider a plan for the organization of the party next year. A sub-committee was appointed to consider the advisability of uniting all the Anti-Tammany organizations.

the Anti-Tammany organization

NOVELTIES IN UNION SQUARE.

In the coming season of joy, festivity, and present-making, T. O'Donoghue's establishment in Union Square will offer to the public many novelties in its numerous departments. In laces, this firm justly claims to rank with the largest houses in the city, both in madeup goods and silks and laces by the vard. Actique laces are a specialty. In goods particularly suitable for holiday presents, there are handsoms boxes, each containing a half down handkerchiefs of fine linen, ranging in price from 80 cents upward. Ladies' handkerchiefs with embroidered initial are arranged in the same manner. Crêpe less ruching with gold a d sliver edge is abown as low as 15 cents a vard. In fancy jeweiry there is a large variety. Mosaic ornaments in sets are pretty; filigres sliver age, are of now design, which contains merous departments. In laces, this firm justly claims to robbers. The next startling statement was that when new place of burial. The further claim was that the worn. Sterling silver combs are handsomely carvet. Jet and shell work j welry are shown. The house makes a specialty of its faucy goods denartment, where card cases, pocketbooks, work boxes, dressing and jewel cases and other trings too numerous to mention, are kept in great varieties and choice styles.

RESIGNING BEFORE INSTALLATION.

Recently The Tribune published an account of the council called to install the Rev. Geo. C. Miln as pastor of the East Congregational Church at Thomp kins ave and Kaselusko-st., Brooklyn. The council was discatisfied with the brevity of the church's creed, but after two weeks accepted it. The time was appointed for the installation, but owing to the sickness of the Rev. Dr. Noble, who was to preach the sermon, the ser

lev. Dr. Nosie, who was postponed.

The Rev. Mr. Miln presented his resignation, however, n a letter which was read before the church last friday right. Mr. Miln refused to make any statement for the was the reference to his action. One of the

to stem it the first time and moreover i cannot ocleve that there was a second attempt to steal that
man's body. It was a put-up job, as the first attempt
failed; the body, as I said before, had been removed for
the purpose of securing it until the vanit in Garden City
had been finished; and allow me to say here, that I do
believe, as soon as the Garden City vanit is finished, you
will near of Mr. Stewart's body being found. Hoping
you will bring this before the public, I remain, yours
very respectfully. THE FORGER WHELAN HELD FOR TRIAL. Robert J. Whelan, the confidential clerk of Joseph Yeoman, whose forgories and flight have been already published in THE TRIBUNE, was arraigned on stready published in 1482 IRBONI, was arraighed on Suturday before Justice Kulbreth, at the Tombs Police Court. The specific charge was the forcery of a \$4,000-check in Mr. Yeoman's name on the Corn Exchange Bank. Mr. Yeoman and the paying teller of the bank made the necessary affidavits, and Whelan was held in \$2,000 balk.

Mr. Yeoman stated that on examining his books be bank made a further discovery of forceries.

Mr. Yeoman stated that on examining his books be had made a further discovery of forgories. Wedan's salary was \$8 a week. As he did not complain or ask an increase, Mr. Yeoman thought nothing of it; but he now finds that the checks for \$8 for the salary Were in some instances raised to "stiffty," or at least that \$80 was paid on them. We had a destroying the checks when they were returned to the office. It is said that Whelan was secrety married in Jersey City just before he ran away, and that his wife belongs to a respectable family.

CLOSE OF THE DAIRY FAIR.

The attendance at the Dairy Fair on Saturley, the closing day, was the largest for the week, and evening. The financial success of the fair has been

and evening. The financial success of the fair has been greater than was anticipated by the managers, while its influence on the dairy interests of the country will be, it is thought, great and lassins. At a meeting held on Saturday afternoon, a committee was appointed to provide for the permanent organization of the International Dairy Fair Association.

The fair was closed formally by brief remarks by the chairman of the Executive Committee, who amounced the awards. Prizes were given for butter and choose, and for cairy implements and special exhibits. and about 400 were sent across the ocean. But the huyers employed by the company did not secure superior
an imas, and the project failed.

The need of new blood, however, remains, and owing
to the demand for horses from this country, and the
good prices received, a company is being formed in this
city to take up the work of the Horse Supply Association. The stockholders will consist of Americans and Englishmen who are interested in horsefield. G.W. Rishop, the account of whose trip to Englard with Pierre Lornlard's horses, was recently pubtished in The Tribung, stated yesterday that the exportation of horses from this city was largely carried on at

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS. The First National Bank on Saturday forwarded an additional subscription of \$1,000,000 to the 4 per cent bonds, making \$13,000,000 of the popular 4 per cent bonds, making \$13,000,000 of the hopking bond taking by this bank alone in about three weeks. It was stated on Saturday that orders for these bonds were being received so rapidly that this bank would soon wipe out the small balance of the new sixty-five bonds new outstanding. Since May the First National Hank has disposed of over \$50,000,000 4 per cent bonds, and its transactions in the different classes of Government securities have been in excess of \$150,000,000, a single month's business amounting to over \$50,000,000.

NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL LIFE'S ASSETS. Joel Parker, receiver of the New-Jersey Mu-

tual Life Insurance Company, claims that grave legal questions affecting the distribution of assets are still undecided. He is making an effort to secure the \$200,000 deposited at Albany by the Hope and Commonann undecided. He is making an effort to seediff the \$200,000 deposited at Albany by the Hope and Commonwealth Companies, the risks of the latter companies having been remained in the New-Jersey Mutnal Life. Mr. Parker states that he has received about \$42,000 in cash and scourities, and that suits are pending to compel other settlements.

SURPRISING HIS NEIGHBORS AND HIS HEIRS. Samuel Baldwin, who died recently in Newark, in his ninety-first year, was not considered, even by his neighbors, to be a wealthy man. An inventory of the personal property was recorded at the Surrogate's Office on Saturday. According to the appraisement he

left tairty-nine bonds and mortgages, valued at \$141, 100, best-less notes, bonds, stocks, etc., of a total value of \$212,095. He also bequeathed real estate worth \$90,000. He left no public bequests.

NEW RAPID TRANSIT ARRANGEMENTS. Trains on the Third-ave. branch of the Kew-York Elevated Railroad will begin to-day running to Eighty-ninth-st. The schedule time to South Forry will be thirty-three minutes, and trains will leave the upon station every five minutes during the day, except on Sunday forenoon, when they will be run at intervals the no intuites. The extension of the road is expected to result in increased traffic. Work on the Chathamaet, branch makes haste with great deitheration, and the date of its completion has been postponed to February. To delay has been esassed parity by the necessity of performing the work only during the night.

The success of the e-evated roads is shown by the mucher of their passengers. The Metrocolium Road in its first six months has carried over 7,000,000 passenger, and the travel, it is said, increases constantly. Over 1,000 trains are run daily on the Metropolitan Road, and about 500 on the Third Avenue Road.

PAVING THE WAY TO A VETO. A committee representing the West-Side

Taxpavers' Association waited upon Mayor Ely Satu day, and requested him not to sign the ordinance just proposed in the Board of Aldermen, requiring home-holders to sink certain patented iron bins in the side holders to sink certain patented from bins in the side-walks for ashes and garbace. The committee also said that they thought the framehise for steam-isstage lately conferred upon General Spinoin should be said at auction to the highest budger. Mayor Elyrephet that if the ordinance in regard to the bins omale it mandatory upon house-owners to use them, he would certainly disapprove of the measure. Concerning General Spinoid's selvens, he said he thought the Board of Aldermen had done wisely in giving the Sinking Fund Commissioners control of the matter. Provably the commissioners control of the matter, Provably the make an experiment of missystem in a portion of the say, and if the experiment proved successful, then the system might be extended over the entire city and made to yield a large revenue to the synking fund.

THE TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

MURPHY'S SUNDAY WORK.

HIS AFTERNOON MEETING IN CHERRY-ST .- OPENING OF A FORTNIGHT'S SEASON OF WORK IN COOPER INSTITUTE-OTHER TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

"Hi! Boys! Blue ribbon! Look at the blue ribbons!" exclaimed a crowd of street gamins or Cherry-st. yesterday afternuon as two or three well dressed men strolled along in the direction of the Sailors' Exchange. "Let 'em alone." exclaimed one of the number. "They belong to Murphy's gang." Ar rived at the Exchange, the ball was found well flisd with men, women and children, among whom one found only here and there a face resembling that of a sailor. A few were from the vicinity, but by far the larger number were evidently from remote and widely scattered sections of the city. A little after the hour at which the meeting was announce begin, Francis Murphy entered and was greeted with a chapping of hands as he walked up the aisle. Mr. and Mrs. William sang, and Mr. Murphy read the story of the

chapping of hands as he walked up the aisie. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson sang, and Mr. Murphy read the story of the Prodigal Son, accompanying the reading with apposite comments. "How many of you," he asked at one pent, "know what it is to have spent ail? I know what it is, to have spent ail? I know what it is. How good it is to have spent ail? I know what it is. How good it is to save your carnings. There is a good deal of nonsense talked about money. It is called fifthy lacre and all that. Money is a good thus to have. When your money is gone your friends leave you. Bear that in mind—your friends have clocked the leave on the train just at that time."

After singing and prayer, Mr. Murphy made is short and carnest address. Alinding to Father Matthew, he said that not one of the brightest of the same to whom the dear old Emeraid Isia had given birth and shed a more beings indicence over the world. Gosnet temperance, he said, was non-section; and non-political. "If you see a man drunking wherey try to keep him from doing so, but don't ten him that he cannot be dillowed to have any, or he will be any to tell you to mind your own business. You can't drive men, but if they fail in love with you, you can't drive men, but if they fail in love with you, you can lead them with a silk thread." (Langster.) A few instances of the rulinous effects of liquor and the reclaiming power of leve were related from his own personal experience and observation.

In the evening a series of meetings to be continued for

servation.

In the evening a series of meetings to be continued for two weeks was begun in the large half of Cooper Institute, which was about two-thirds full when Mr. Murph appeared on the stage. He was received with long contained appeared. He spoke of his labors of the past much appeared work which remained to be accommoded as the second of the se anned anniance. He snoke of his labors of the past week, and the great work which remained to be accum-plished. "But," he said, "it is the Almighty who has begun the work, and to him we look for its full comple-tion. Cooper Union is to be the theatre in which this great monster is to be tried, condemned and executed during the next week by the peo-ple. We seldom have long speeches at these meetings. We try to have as many take part as pos-sible." He introduced Mr. Rine, formerly of Pittsburg, now of Canada, "he had become reformed while attend-ing one of his Gospet temperance meetings. Mr. Raig spoke of the terrible st ungle required to creak away from the hand of drinking to excess, and related the in-sidents leading to his own reformation.

from the hant of drinking to excess, and related the incidents leading to his own reformation.

Mr. Murphy compared those recently saved from the
wreck of intemperance to the half-dead satiers saved
from the rocks by Grace Darling, at first too
feeble to stand steadily or to sneak coherently.

He then introduced Mr. Parker, a workingman,
who told his experience in simple yet cloquent language. He was among the converts
at the Seventh street meetings, and speke of his hopes
and purposes for the future in words which brought
tears to the eye-of many. As he closed, a man near the
centre of the hail rose and asked Mr. Murphy for a
picdge; there was a man there, he said, who wanted to
sign it. "Let them come right here," said Mr. Murphy,
and a fine-looking and wel-dressed goutteman stepped
forward and was met and assisted on to the piatform by
Mr. Murphy.

Mr. M

OTHER TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

NEW CATHOLIC SOCIETY-SESSIONS OF TWO TEM-PERANCE UNIONS.

An adjourned meeting of the delegates from the various Catholic Temperance Societies of the city was held in St. Columba's Hall, West Twenty-fifth-st. esterday afternoon. The purpose of the meeting was o hear from the various delegates the course of their ocieties in regard to the formation of a new temper ance union for mutual aid. The delegates from St. Bernard's, St. Columba's, St. Peter's Old Mens, and the Sacred Heart Societies proposed to take part in forming a new union, while those from other societies withdrew on the ground that there were already two organizations, the Metropolitan and the State Unions, which were occupying the field that he new union was intended to fill. The Rev. there were already two organizations, to the field that 'oe new union was intended to fill. The Rev. Falser McAleer beinght a new organization was needed to infuse some life into the existing church sontefies. He especially denioned the prevailing intennerance among his fellow-freshmen. A spirited dehate followed; those who advocated the new union claiming that the old unions allowed variety entertainments and other entertainments that destroyed their influence. It was finally decided to call the new union the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, and a committee of one from each society taking part was appointed to name officers and call a future meeting. Dr. Bickards presided at the needing of the American Temperance Union at Clarredon Hall yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Corey, of the Forty-fourth Street Methodist Eriscoval Church, said that the Report traffic was not to be feared so much as the influential classes of American society, who are indifferent to the subject.

A most outraspons insult to the efficience of this State is the net that in the Governor's room in the City Hall the pictures of all the Governor's room to be found, except that of Myron H. Clark, the only temperance Governor beat only with that the to different contributions of the contribution of Myron H. Clark, the only temperance Governor beat only the foundation of the potential of the potential of Myron H. Clark, the only temperance of the properties of the foundation of the pictures of all the Governors can be found, except that of Myron H. Clark, the only temperance Governor beat only the manufactory that the properties of the foundation of the pictures of all the governors and the pictures of the foundation of the contribution of Myron H. Clark, the only temperance Governor beat on the foundation of the pictures of the foundation of the pictures of the foundation of the pictures of the foundation of the foundation of the pictures of the foundation of the pictures of

the pictures of all the Governors can be found, except that of Myron H. Clerk, the only temperance Governor the State ever had. It was a shame, he thought, that this varancy should remain, through the fathere of the Board of Aldermen to make the necessary appropriation. Several bundred persons assembled in the great hall of the Cooper Institute vesterday afternoon, in response te an advertisement of the National Temperance Institute, containing the following among other inducements: "A grand intellectual forat. The speaker on this occasion will be the celebrated William Mason Evans, who stands unrivalled upon the temperance rostrum." All the promises made seemed to be fulfilled to the letter in the opinion of the audience. In addition, a choir sang several of ion of the audience. In addition, a choir sang several of Moody and Saukoy's nymns.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM J. HUGHES. William J. Hughes died on Thursday after a hort sickness, at his residence. No. 118 Cannon-st. He ad been for several years manager of the New-York branch of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company. Mr. branch of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company. Hughes, who was about forty-one vears of age, was been in this city. He was a zealous Roman Catholic, and was connected with many religious and charitable associations. At the recent Cathedral Fair, in the success of which he felt great interest, he took a violent cold which resulted in his death. The funeral services will be held this morning at the Church of St. Rose of Linua. Mr. Hughes leaves a wife and three children.

ABRAHAM DURYEA.

Abraham Duryea died on Saturday at bis residence at Jamaica, Long Island. A son, the Rev. Dr residence at Jamaica, Long Island. A son, the Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Durvea, is paster of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. Mr. Duryea, who was seventy-three years old, was born in Jamaica, and for many years was engaged in the boot and shoe business, which he was colliged by failing nealth to abandon. He was a constant reader and a skilful musician. He was of Huguenot descent, and his wife, a daughter of the late Joseph Tuttle, is deceended from the luthili family which settled on Long Island about 1642. He leaved six children.

BREATHITT COUNTY AS BAD AS EVER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 8 .- A Courier-Journal

correspondent just in from Breathitt says matters them are worse than reported heretofore.